

CHARTS ARE AT FAULT

Commander Richard Wainwright on the Stand Testified That They Were Inaccurate.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson, Capt. Folger and Lieut. Dyson Made Additions to Their Testimony.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, Who as Ensign Was a Watch and Division Officer on the Texas, on the Stand.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Lieut. Commander Hodgson today again occupied the greater part of the time of the Schley court of inquiry as a witness. He was followed on the stand by Capt. W. M. Folger, formerly chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, but commander of the New Orleans during the Spanish war. Lieut. Dyson also was recalled to add some details to his former testimony concerning the coal supply of the American fleet during the Santiago blockade.

Commander Hodgson repeated and extended his story of the battle of July 3, giving the opinion that Commander Schley's conduct on that occasion was such as that of a commander-in-chief should have been. He also explained at some length his correspondence with Adm. Schley concerning the alleged colloquy between them while the Santiago engagement was in progress. He said he had had no controversy with the commodore, but he repeated that the commodore had said, "Damn the Texas!" when told that that vessel was in danger.

Capt. Folger said that the bombardments of the Cristobol Colon on May 31 had been eminently successful in developing the strength of the Spanish shore batteries, and had shown them to be very weak. He also said that if the Spanish vessels had attempted to escape at night they could not have been seen by the blockading fleet on account of bad weather.

Washington, Oct. 9.—There were two new witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry Tuesday. They were Richard Wainwright, who commanded the Gloucester during the war with Spain, and Lieut. M. L. Bristol, who, as ensign, was a watch and division officer on the battleship Texas during that period.

Lieut. Bristol had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned for the day. He did not see the loop made by the Brooklyn, the other part of his testimony turning upon a chart he had made, showing largely, according to his memory, the positions of the various ships of the American fleet at different times during the engagement of July 3. There were several spirited controversies between counsel over questions asked the witness by Mr. Rayner concerning this chart.

Commander Wainwright's testimony dealt largely with chart making. He was for a time senior member of the board of navigators, which prepared the official chart showing the position of the American ships during the battle off Santiago, and he gave details of the method of its preparations. He said he did not consider the positions assigned in that drawn accurate, but that they were given as the result of a compromise of the views of members of the board.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson, Capt. Folger and Lieut. Dyson made additions to their previous testimony.

Lieut. Dyson was asked by Judge Advocate Lemly: "What does the steam log of the Brooklyn show as of July 3?"

"She had seven boilers, five main and two auxiliary. The two forward were not in use, the fires under three were banked and three others were dead.

"I judge from the fact that it took from 9:35 to 10 to get up steam that the fires were not even primed.

"The ship was designed to have the engines coupled up in time of war. It was, however, necessary to have the ship at a dead standstill, and it would consume 15 or 20 minutes to couple them up.

"Coupled up the Brooklyn could make 17 or 18 knots. During the fight she had only five out of the seven boilers in use.

"She made all the necessary speed, however, on July 3. On the other hand, she did not get up all the speed she could, making only 14 knots, against 20.9, which she made on her trial trip."

"How about the other ships?" asked Rayner.

"The New York coupled her last two boilers at 12:50 p. m., and got up to 16½ to 17 knots an hour. The speed of the Oregon was 14½, and the Texas 14½ knots. The Iowa is not forthcoming, as she had one boiler empty, and only got up to 9½ knots."

Washington, Oct. 10.—In the Schley court of inquiry Wednesday Lieut. Mark L. Bristol completed his testimony, begun Tuesday, and three new witnesses were introduced. They were Rr. Adm. Henry C. Taylor, who as captain commanded the battleship Indiana during the war with Spain; Lieut. Commander Temple M. Potts, who was navigator of the battleship Massachusetts during that period, and Lieut. Edward F. Leiper, who was on the New Orleans during the war, the last named being still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

Adm. Taylor related incidents of the battle off Santiago on July 3, including the Brooklyn's famous turn. He said that none of the Spanish ships had made any effort to ram the American vessels when they came

out of the harbor at Santiago. Commander Potts' testimony dealt especially with the bombardment of the Colon. Answering a question from Judge Advocate Lemly as to the conduct of Commodore Schley during that engagement, he said it was that of a man laboring under great mental excitement and of a man who was anxious to discharge as soon as possible a disagreeable duty. Lieut. Leiper expressed the opinion that the Spanish shore batteries had not been at any time formidable.

During Commander Potts' examination Mr. Rayner secured permission from the court to introduce as evidence the order of Secretary Long to Adm. Sampson, dated April 6, in which he was admonished against the exposure of the American vessels to the fire of strongly fortified ports. The paragraph in that order which he especially wished to have considered read as follows:

"The department does not wish the vessels of your squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago de Cuba, or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba, unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge within those harbors. Even in this case the department would suggest that a rigid blockade and employment of our torpedo boats might accomplish the desired object, viz.: The destruction of the enemy's vessels without subjecting unnecessarily our own men-of-war to the fire of the land batteries."

This dispatch also contains the following report:

"The department further desires that in case of war you will maintain a strict blockade of Cuba, particularly at the ports of Havana, Matanzas, and, if possible, of Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos."

Rr. Adm. Schley Retired.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Rr. Adm. Schley ended his active career in the navy Tuesday, as Wednesday he went on the retired list by operation of law on account of age. His retirement will have no effect whatever upon the court of inquiry.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

In Fourteen Hours 14.8 Inches of Water Fell at Galveston, the Heaviest Ever Known.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 9.—Galveston was visited by the heaviest rainfall in its history Tuesday. It began raining Monday night, but the storm, which formed off Galveston, did not break until early Tuesday morning, and from 3 a. m. until 3 p. m. the precipitation was tremendous. For the 14 hours ending at 12:30 p. m. 14.8 inches of water fell. From 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. three inches fell. The rain was accompanied by wind, which blew 42 miles an hour at 11:30 from the east. The streets were inundated, and traffic was stopped, all business being practically suspended. The damage can not be estimated at this time, but it is not believed to be heavy. Some of the buildings were partially flooded by water backing over the streets. The tide was only two feet above normal, and there was no salt water in the streets. The rain was local, extending only along a portion of the Texas coast and inland for 50 or 60 miles, with less intensity.

MANY WRECKS REPORTED.

Violent Storms Are Raging Along the French Coast, Particularly at Brittany.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Violent storms are raging along the French coasts, particularly Brittany. Many wrecks are reported in the channel. The harbor of Dunkirk and other northern harbors are crowded with vessels that have sought refuge. The storm extends even to the Mediterranean. Much damage has been done by the wind and rain at Belfort and at other places inland. Telegraphic and telephonic communication has been interrupted. There has also been a sudden fall in temperature, and the first snows of the season are reported from Remiremont, Pontarlier and the Vosges mountains.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Col. Noble B. Wiggins Expired at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill., of Bright's Disease.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 9.—Col. Noble B. Wiggins, one of the best known men in the west, died suddenly at the Leland hotel farm Tuesday afternoon of Bright's disease, aged 59. He was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and enlisted in the civil war with Garfield's regiment. At close of the war he came to Springfield with his brother-in-law, Horace S. Leland, and they took charge of the Leland hotel.

Death of the Ameer.

London, Oct. 8.—No confirmation has been received at the foreign office of the report of the death of the ameer of Afghanistan, but the accuracy of the report is not doubted. In view of the existing critical situation in South Africa, the news sent something like a shock through the United Kingdom. Great confidence, however, is expressed on all sides in the ability of the Indian viceroy to deal with the situation.

New Russian Railway.

London, Oct. 9.—The Times says it learns that Russia has decided to begin the construction of a railway to connect the trans-Caspian line with the Persian province of Khorasan.

Londoners are frightened by the spread of smallpox epidemic.

POWERS TRIAL STARTS.

Judge Cantrill Refused to Vacate the Bench and Would Not Allow Postponement.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 9.—"I certainly shall not vacate the bench; the case of Caleb Powers is called," said Judge Cantrill Tuesday morning after he had carefully read an affidavit filed by the defense in the Caleb Powers case to compel him to leave the bench upon the grounds of his alleged partisan political feelings and his hostility to the defendant.

The affidavit was produced in court Tuesday morning, and the judge read it slowly, as if digesting its contents. He made no comment, and showed no feeling when he turned the bulky document over to Commonwealth's Attorney Robert Franklin and asked if the commonwealth desired to be heard upon the matter of the affidavit.

After a few minutes spent in calling 30 prospective petit jurors, the motion of the defense made Monday, that the case did not stand for trial at this term because the appellate court's mandate setting aside the judgment of the trial court had not been filed in open court till Monday, was taken up and exhaustively discussed. The judge overruled a continuance till next week.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 10.—The trial of Caleb Powers was resumed in the circuit court Wednesday morning at 9:15 o'clock. Among the witnesses for the commonwealth who did not testify in the prisoner's first trial are ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, ex-Congressman John Henry Wilson, Dr. C. G. Cecil, "Bill" Dillon, a republican politician of eastern Kentucky, and William Barley, chairman of the republican committee of Knox county, Powers' home. The commonwealth is said to be relying greatly on the testimony of Dillon and Barley. At 9:35 o'clock Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin announced that the state was ready to try.

Mr. Arthur Goebel said Wednesday morning that Robert Noaks, one of the star witnesses for the commonwealth in the first trial, will be here to testify for the state in this trial. W. H. Culton and Wharton Golden are already here. Noaks is the man who, after Powers' first trial, was quoted as having repudiated his testimony in the first hearing. The lawyers for the defense say they called 213 witnesses, only 36 of whom can be reached when needed. R. C. Kinkadee, for the defense, moved for a continuance at 10:55 o'clock on the ground of the absence of material witnesses. The commonwealth asked for an affidavit and the defense asked until Thursday morning in which to prepare it. The commonwealth made no objection to the case going over until Thursday morning.

MUST PAY THE DIFFERENCE.

The Postmaster at Somerset, Ky., Requested to Make Good a Loss in Postal Revenue.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The post office department has required Postmaster H. C. Trimble, at Somerset, Ky., to make good a loss of \$481 of revenue due to failure to exact the proper classification rate from a publisher. The publisher recently inquired if he could place certain printing on the wrapper of his publication and still obtain publisher's postage rates. The postmaster authorized this action, although printed matter under the law subjected the publisher to a higher rate. The publisher refused to pay the back postage at the higher rate when the irregularity was made known to the post office department, and now the postmaster is required to pay the amount due as a penalty for failure to properly classify the matter.

The law, it is explained at the department, makes postmasters liable for the loss of revenue by their neglect and connivance.

BROKE THE SABBATH.

A Missouri Farmer Fined \$10 on Two Counts For Working on the Lord's Day.

Mexico, Mo., Oct. 10.—Godfrey Winger, a farmer, was Wednesday found guilty on two different charges of working on Sunday. His neighbors were the witnesses against him. They appeared before the grand jury and had Winger indicted on five counts—scalding hogs, whitewashing trees, stacking cats and straw, and rendering land. He was convicted on the first two counts and fined \$10 for each case.

Medal For Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The brevet board, now in session, may recommend the award of a medal to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, now president of the United States, for distinguished gallantry in the Santiago campaign.

Promoted to Rear Admiral.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Capt. Frank Wildes, who commanded the Boston during the battle of Manila, was Wednesday promoted to be rear admiral, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Rr. Adm. Sampson.

Died From His Injuries.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 9.—Robert McKee, the left tackle of the Alma College football team, who was injured in the game with the Athletic club here Saturday by being bunted in the abdomen, died suddenly in the Rainer hospital at Alma Tuesday.

Will Be Commissioned Lieutenant.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The case of Ansell Deitch, son of the police chief of Cincinnati, went before the board of review Tuesday. He has passed his examination, and will be commissioned lieutenant.

THE VALUE OF PAIN.

It Serves as a Signal That Calls Attention to the Presence of Disease.

Pain is not disease; it is a symptom calling attention to the fact that disease exists. We do not remove the disease by stopping the pain, says Life and Health.

Headaches usually arise from disturbances in digestion, due to over-eating, eating freely of soft foods, making bad combinations of foods, too much of a variety at meals, etc. Fermentation and decay of the irritants result. The danger is reported at headquarters. The thing to do is to heed the voice of the faithful sentinel, assist nature to get rid of the impurities generated, either by washing out the stomach, drinking freely of water, fasting for a day, by vigorous exercise or eliminative baths. Recognize in the pain the voice of a friend calling attention to the fact that we have done wrong, and resolve never to violate the laws of health on this point again. In a day or so the transgressor would feel well and would be able to keep from getting into the same or a worse condition by avoiding the causes.

This is not the way these symptoms are usually treated. Pain is looked upon as an enemy, not as the voice of a friend. The sick one goes to a physician and demands something that will stupefy or paralyze the nerves—the pain must stop at once. He is given an opiate, the pain stops; the food still keeps on decaying in the stomach, he imagines he is well. The disease still exists; the symptom alone has been removed. The faithful sentinel has been knocked down. The means of telegraphic communications to headquarters has been severed. The enemy has his own way and is able to go ahead undisturbed in his destructive work. The watchers are asleep under an anesthetic or opiate. The enemy enters the camp. Poisons that are generated in the stomach through errors in diet, overwork and irritate the liver, the lungs and kidneys, through which they are eliminated, and finally result in Bright's disease; or, the lungs being weakened, are not able to resist the germs of the disease that are inhaled. He falls a victim to tuberculosis and is now in a serious, if not an incurable, condition.

The only safe way is to study the human body and become familiar with the laws upon which health, happiness and life depend. Prevent pains, woe and sickness by avoiding their causes.

CLEVEREST DANCE IN TURKEY

Beautiful and Novel Function Lately Conceived by an American Minister.

One of the most brilliant entertainments ever seen in Constantinople was that recently given by Mr. Leishman, the American minister, in honor of his daughter's birthday, reports the Philadelphia Press.

The feature of the evening was the cotillon, which was led by Miss Leishman and Mr. Eddy, of the American legation, assisted by Miss Singer and Mr. Ponquet.

It would take too long to describe all the figures, but some were very striking and novel. Everything had been most carefully prepared to the smallest detail.

The ballroom was entirely decorated in pink, and all the favors used in the cotillon were made to match. In a very short time the scene became brilliant, as some of the first favors distributed were for ladies pink and silver gauze butterflies, and silver gauze stars for the gentlemen.

A most amusing figure was that in which each gentleman received a large Dutch pipe, which produced musical sounds, and enabled him to assist the band. Another surprise was a small house into which the ladies were shut.

However, when the door was opened to the crowd of expectant partners, only one lady appeared, and, in place of the other, a dummy, dressed as a negress, fell into the arms of the eager gentleman nearest the door, who had to waltz his unpleasant partner round the room.

Another special feature was the entrance of the grand vizier's dwarf—lent for the occasion—who appeared leading a baby donkey loaded with flowers.

Mr. Leishman's son also came in as an American postman, and distributed letters. Great amusement was also caused by a series of fencing matches, in which the foils were tipped with powder puffs, the gentleman who first dabbled his adversary with powder carrying off the lady.

The last figure could hardly have been prettier. Each gentleman was provided with a huge artificial rose, and at a given moment began shaking it over his partner, who was covered in an instant with showers of rose leaves.

At the same moment a gigantic cornucopia attached to the roof suddenly poured out a shower of real roses.

When the cotillon was over supper was provided on the terrace overlooking the Bosphorus.

The King's Precautions.

Among the works which are taking place at Windsor castle is the pulling up of all the floors—which have not been touched since the beginning of the last reign, some not for a century. They are to be completely relaid on modern principles and are to be rendered fireproof. Since the burning of Sandringham the king has always had a great dread of fire, and he is taking advantage of the present opportunity of rendering the castle more secure against the devouring element.—Tattler.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper

THIS is a very neatly designed house, having four rooms on first floor and five rooms on second floor.

The sizes of rooms on first floor are: Parlor, 12x15; sitting-room, 12x12; dining-room, 12x13, and kitchen, 10x14.

The sizes of rooms on second floor are 12½x13; 6½x8; 9½x13; 8x9½, and 9x9 feet.

The closets are all of a good, large size.

There are two fireplaces, with wood mantels.

The parlor and dining-room have bay windows; the pantry is large, being 5x6½ feet; sink in kitchen is of iron, porcelain-lined. A rear stairway leads from the basement up to second floor.

Trim throughout is of Georgia pine,



FRONT ELEVATION.

oil finished. American glass, except where art glass is shown.

Carving shown on front elevation is of composition. Plastering, two-coat work. All outside painting, three-coat work. Roof, one-coat mineral paint. Chimneys, press brick.

Foundation, 18-inch rubblestone. Basement story, 7 feet; first and second stories, 9 feet.

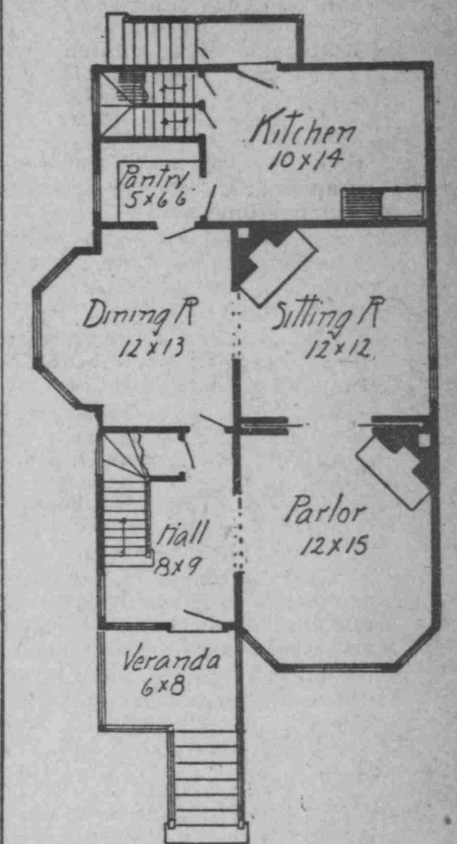
Chimneys, brace iron; shingles, extra Star A Star, cedar. Entire house sheathed with fence flooring, having heavy felt paper between sheathing and the finished siding. The siding to be 4-inch O. G., laid 3 inches to the weather.

The main cornice projects 3 feet.

All finished hardware is of a neat design. The front door is plain surface, having composition carving planted on as shown on elevation.

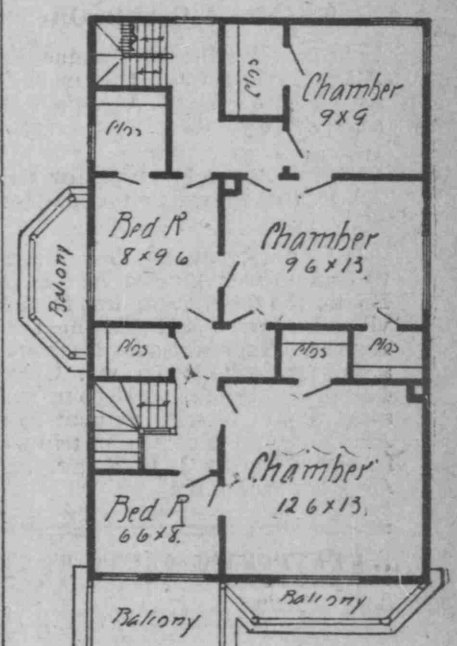
All gutters and downspouts are to be galvanized iron. Flash around chimneys and windows, all around bays.

The shingles in front gable are of cedar, round butt dimensions.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

All floors on first and second floors are double, with felt paper between.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

The laundry, coalroom, etc., are in the basement. G. A. W. KINTZ.

PUT TO NOVEL USE.

Storage Battery of an Electric Automobile Is Used to Light a Church.

We have heard of the application of an automobile storage battery to an X-ray apparatus where a physician was in a hurry to complete an X-ray examination; but recently a use of a novel and more general character was made with very satisfactory results, says the Scientific American.

In Stratford, Conn., there has lately been installed a system of electric lights in the Congregational church, current being supplied only at night from the neighboring city of Bridgeport. A certain gentleman resides in this town and operates an electric survey.

It happened that one Sunday morning was dark and cloudy, and as no current was furnished during daylight, there was no way to illuminate the dark interior portions of the church except by the use of a few oil lamps.

The owner and his family rode to church in the electric vehicle, then ran it under a window in the rear of the church, near where the switch-box is located, and, after throwing off the main supply switch, connected the feed wires to the storage battery in the carriage. As the several switches in the panel-box were turned on the church was well lighted up, and remained so through the service. At its conclusion the wires were disconnected and the family and minister taken home in the automobile.

Many in the congregation took it for granted that the lighting occurred from the regular source, and were much surprised upon learning of the method of supplying the electric current that was actually used.

Another practical use of storage batteries in boats has come to our notice. A gentleman in Connecticut has a small launch operated by a storage battery; this is charged in the daytime, and when not in use the boat is tied to the dock from which feed wires run (connected with the storage battery in the boat) to his house a short distance away. In the evening he thus uses the battery in the boat to light the house, and finds it a very satisfactory arrangement.

Cure for Kicking Horses.

It has been discovered that the best way to break a horse from kicking is to give him an electric shock. If properly administered, it does not injure the animal, and it supersedes the brutal whipping.

AIR FOR AERONAUTS.

Apparatus Devised for Supplying Liquid Oxygen to Them When Poised at High Altitudes.

An apparatus for the purpose of supplying aeronauts with pure oxygen when poised at a high altitude where the extreme rarefaction of the air renders them liable to asphyxiation, has been devised by a Frenchman, M. L. Cailliet, writes the English correspondent of the Scientific American.

When aeronauts experience the nausea arising from rarefied air, they have recourse to the oxygen bag by placing the tube in their mouth. M. Cailliet considers this unnatural, since we are accustomed from birth to breathe through the nose, and he contends that when inhaling oxygen through the mouth it does not accomplish its object. His device for solving this difficulty consists of a double glass bottle containing liquid oxygen, and closed by a stopper through which two tubes pass. One of the tubes terminates above the surface of the oxygen, and it is provided on the exterior with a rubber weight, by means of which it is able to exercise atmospheric pressure on the liquefied oxygen. The other tube is made of lead and reaches to the bottom of the oxygen. The upper end of this second tube is connected with a vaporizer, comprising a very small boiler constructed of seven copper tubes communicating with each other. Owing to copper being a good heat conductor, the liquid oxygen, through the action of the rubber weight, is transformed into gas, and passes into a rubber reservoir which is fixed in the car of the balloon.

From this reservoir extends a flexible tube communicating with the respiratory apparatus, which consists of a small metal mask protected externally with velvet to protect it from the cold. This mask only covers the mouth and nose in much the same way as the Fleuss apparatus is attached to the diver's face, being maintained in position by rubber bands. The gaseous oxygen in the reservoir is conveyed through the flexible tube to this mask and the aeronaut is enabled to breathe as comfortably as if he were inhaling the ordinary atmosphere.

Thin-Shelled Hickory Nuts.

An Ohio grower has already succeeded in growing hickory nuts with shells so thin that they can be broken by the hand.

Stopping a Fast Steamer.

A 20-knot steamer cannot be stopped in less than three minutes, during which she has traveled, in spite of reversing engines, full half a mile.